

Dear Honorable Judge Smith

The nations proper goals regarding individuals with disabilities are to assure equality of opportunity, full participation, independent living, and economic self sufficiency for such individuals.

The continued existence of unfair and unnecessary discrimination and prejudice denies people with disabilities the opportunity to compete on an equal basis and to pursue those opportunities for which our free society is justifiably famous and costs the United States billions of dollars in unnecessary expenses resulting from dependency and non-productivity.

My request for accommodation is reasonable and the Court has not established how accommodating my disability would cause an undue hardship and pose a significant risk to the health or safety of others that cannot be eliminated by modification of policies practices or procedures.

A record of impairment that substantially limits one major life activity eating, sleeping, walking, standing, speaking, breathing, learning, thinking, communicating, walking or one major bodily function neurological brain, respiratory and cardiac entitles



an American with disabilities an accommodation

According to title 42 U.S.C.S. 1201 the Court holds broad equitable powers granted by the ADA 42 USC 1201 et seq. through incorporation of 42 USC 2000 e-5 (g) (1) under 42 USC 12117(a) Estelman v. Agere Sys. (2009) 63 Pa 554 F 3d 426, 21 AD Cas 865 13 CCH Accommodating Disability Decision 13-194.

Rule of Construction regarding the definition of disability (1).

An impairment that substantially limits one major life activity need not limit other major life activities to be considered a disability. A disability is established before treatment.

Congress intended ADA to provide clear and comprehensive national mandate for elimination of discrimination against people with disabilities and to ensure that the federal government played central role in enforcement of standards in full use of its legislative power under section 4 of the 14 amendment and Commerce Clause. Muller v. Costello (1999, CA2 NY) 187 F 3d 298, 9 AD Cas 1064



The particular accomodation I am requesting as an American with a disability is first, to be acknowledged as an ADA plaintiff having a qualified disability requiring an accomodation and two, be accomodated based on my particular disability that deprives me of equal access to the court.

I have suffered injury in fact by encountering a barrier that deprives me of full and equal enjoyment of the court due to my particular disability and the courts discrimination.

I am substantially limited in a major life activity sleeping, walking, standing, breathing, learning, thinking, communicating, and working. I am also substantially limited in a major bodily function neurological brain, Fardive Dyskinesia, respiratory and Cardiac.

My request for accomodation is important for me to achieve equality and equal access to the court. My disability qualifies me for an accomodation and having a record of impairment establishes my disability. I will not be able to send medical record copies because the facility does not allow indigent people to make copies or to send out mail. I am indigent and cannot pay. I have requested postage and copies 2 months ago with no reply.

Regina Lewis